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remained until the outbreak of hostilities. Meantime he continued his Connecticut connections, always using his influence for moderation. During most of the war he was a prisoner on parole in Connecticut. His son Jared joined the revolutionists; and before his death in 1781 the father himself had become reconciled to the idea of American independence.

The author devotes three-fifths of his volume to Ingersoll's career prior to the Townshend acts, an undue proportion in view of the crowding events of the later period. The author, however, has used this space to give an account of the early stages of the Revolutionary movement in Connecticut that is by far the best that we have. With Ingersoll's removal to Philadelphia, Connecticut events sink into the background. Nevertheless the peculiar relationship of New Haven to the Revolutionary movement is always kept clearly before the reader.

The volume maintains the high standards of the *Yale Historical Publications*. Professor Gipson's style is unhurried and attractive; and his scholarship is convincing. The bibliographical essay at the close of the volume shows wide researches, and is to be commended to authors who desire to have their bibliographies actually read. Evidences of carelessness are few; and such slips as "John D. Bassett", "Charles Tompson" (in the index), and Rivington's "New York Gazette" will mislead no one.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER.

History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919. By PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE. In four volumes. Volumes I. and II. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1920. Pp. xiv, 376; 395. \$9.00.)

THIS first installment of Dr. Bruce's exhaustive work is, in substance and style, thoroughly worthy both of the subject and of the reputation of the author as an accomplished historian. The volumes naturally make their main appeal to the alumni of the institution dealt with and to natives of Virginia; but, although the scale on which the undertaking is planned will probably seem unduly formidable to the general reader, that personage, if he be not mythical, will do well in my judgment to give these pages a fair test, and the number of special students who may find their account in them appears to be exceptionally large.

To anyone interested in Jefferson the earlier sections of the book would seem to be well-nigh indispensable, and there is much that should not be overlooked by those concerned with the history of education and with American architecture. Light is thrown also on the political and social life of Virginia in the first decades of the last century, and there are some well-drawn portraits of interesting characters, especially of coadjutors of Jefferson in the last great achievement of his life, whose names the close student of our culture should not willingly

let die. Last, but to me personally by no means least, Dr. Bruce, by drawing liberally upon the papers in the proctor's office, has been able to give a detailed and highly informative account of the construction, under many difficulties, of one of the most significant groups of buildings ever erected in this country—an account which investigators of our early economic history may peruse with profit.

The period of slightly more than a century covered by the work is treated in nine chronological divisions, four of which are represented in these two volumes. After an introductory chapter devoted to Jefferson, the opening periods describe the struggle for a university, and the germination of the institution in the Albemarle Academy and in Central College. The third period, in twenty-three sections—an indication of the magnitude of the work—treats of the building of the university, and includes a readable sketch of the fight for the new institution conducted in the Virginia legislature by Jefferson's able lieutenant Joseph C. Cabell, whom Washington Irving's recently published *Journals* agreeably mention, as well as an account of the mission of the ill-fated Francis Walker Gilmer to England for the purpose of securing professors, a pilgrimage not viewed with favor by the super-patriots of those ebullient days. The fourth period describes the "formative and experimental stage, 1825-1842", and discusses such topics as "how the university was reached", "origin and number of students", the several schools of instruction, the successors to the first professors, the formation of the library, the hotel-keepers—an interesting but parlous set, one gathers—the discipline, or rather the lack of discipline, and the like.

The topic last named has furnished one elderly alumnus with matter for reflection. Some of the pranks and follies of those students of the thirties were not untried by the students of the early eighties, but there had been a distinct toning down, just as there has doubtless been in the forty years that have succeeded. Certainly no professor has been killed by a student since November, 1840, when the second professor of law, John A. G. Davis, was shot on attempting to remove a mask worn by a rioting young man. This tragedy, with the sinister light it throws on the turbulence of the period, suggests the fact that the academic career of the university's most distinguished alumnus, Edgar Allan Poe, although it was not thus stained and officially passed muster, was none the less clouded and illustrative of the dissipations of the time. Poe, however, finds no place in these volumes. He is reserved for the fifth period, and doubtless Dr. Bruce in his treatment of this phase of the poet's life will place students under obligations.

Of the interesting men who, after Jefferson and Cabell, figure in the opening years of the university, no one stands out more saliently than Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, to whom a section of the first volume

is assigned. In his support of the cause of education, in his conciliatory attitude toward the North, in his advocacy of universal prohibition, in his discouragement of the planting of tobacco, in his condemnation of duelling, in his efforts for the peaceable abolition of slavery, he was surely, in the words of one historian, "in power of foresight . . . the most remarkable of all his Virginia contemporaries of his own generation".

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to praise, not only the thorough and the attractive manner in which Dr. Bruce has treated his subject, but also the discrimination he continually displays. His attitude toward the great founder and father of the institution whose fortunes he is tracing is throughout highly appreciative and respectful, but it is never marred by subservience or by uncritical extravagance of laudation. In the matter, for example, of Jefferson's stand in relation to the proposed removal of William and Mary College to Richmond, Dr. Bruce's own unpartizan bearing demands nothing but praise. He is ready also to point out firmly the meretriciousness of Jefferson's taste in English literature (I. 30), going farther than I myself should be willing to do, if he means to cite as illustrative the old statesman and philosopher's preference for Homer over Milton. The proof-reading has been good, but, as is to be expected in a work of such scope, not impeccable. For example, Nimes (I. 36) has loaned "salons" (I. 57) its circumflex; the poet Praed appears as "William Mackworth" instead of Winthrop Mackworth (I. 362); we read of *De Arta Poetica* (II. 86); and at more than one place we encounter the strange noun "doctrinate".

W. P. TRENT.

The Papers of Thomas Ruffin. Collected and edited by J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON, Alumni Professor of History in the University of North Carolina. Volume III. [Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission.] (Raleigh: the Commission. 1920. Pp. 464.)

THE third volume of *The Papers of Thomas Ruffin*, like the preceding volumes, contains very few letters of the North Carolina chief justice himself; but the letters of other leaders of importance tend to give the work great value to students of American history. The period covered by these letters is 1859-1865. The men whose names appear most frequently in the book are Weldon Edwards, Paul Cameron, David L. Swain, Kenneth Rayner, and others then well known in all that region of the country.

A significant note may be seen in the following quotation from a letter of the ex-Governor, Charles Manly, a Whig of the best traditions: